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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Physical Description and Security Measures, Institute 160, Fryazino	DATE DISTR.	19 October 1953
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

On page 6, Pastuchov should probably read Pastukhov and Tsupkov, Zubkov. On page 5, Csemashko should probably read Semashko.

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Comments

The reference in paragraph 2 is to Point 23, described on page 5.

Institute 160 is considered to be subordinate to the Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry.

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STATE	x#	ARMY	x#	NAVY	x#	AIR	x#	FBI		AEC							
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NO. OF PAGES 9

PLACE  
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NO. OF ENCLS.  
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SUPPLEMENT T50X1-HUM  
REPORT NO.

DATE OF II

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Location of Institute 160

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1. Institute 160 is located in Fryazino, a small town northeast of Moscow. An electrically operated railroad line connects it, via Bolshevo, with Moscow. The trip by train is one and one-quarter to one and one-half hours depending on connections in Bolshevo. The area covered by the Institute and its buildings is approximately 900 meters long and 600 meters wide. The immediate surroundings of the Institute are mostly woods. The village of Fryazino itself has been constantly growing during the last years. Very roughly, the current population at around 10,000.

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History of the Institute Buildings.

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2. the oldest building of the Institute prior to World War II was originally a textile mill [see page 9]. Most other buildings also existed before the war. Several new constructions were added between 1948 and 1952, and others are planned. No war damages are visible anywhere in this area.

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Subordination

3. [redacted] Institute 160 was subordinate to the Ministry of Communications [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] Only 50X1-HUM  
civilians worked at the Institute. Very occasionally [redacted]  
visiting Soviet officers in uniform who were never of high rank.

Number of Workers

4. [redacted] perhaps 4,000 persons were working at the Institute [redacted] in April 1952. This was a 50X1-HUM  
considerable increase compared to 1947/1948 when an approximate  
total labor force of 1,500 people was employed. About 180 German  
specialists worked at the Institute, and [redacted] perhaps 50X1-HUM  
the same number of Soviet engineers and technicians. Many of the  
workers were women, especially in the fabrications of tubes where  
virtually only women were employed. No prisoners of war, and no  
slave or foreign laborers were employed at the Institute. It is  
possible that forced laborers were used in building construction,  
but never in the workshops of the Institute. 50X1-HUM
5. The Institute had a one-day shift of eight hours, six days per  
week, German specialists, engineers and technicians, earned  
about twice as much as Soviets in similar positions. There  
were training facilities within the Institute for young Soviet  
draftsmen and technicians. The Soviet technical personnel,  
[redacted] were [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
generally capable and well trained.

Site Layout

6. [redacted] sketch of the entire area of Institute 160 50X1-HUM  
(see page 9 /). [redacted] following details listed by points  
below. [redacted]

Point 1

Fence

This board fence made from wooden boards and two  
meters high has gradually been replaced in the last  
few years by a concrete wall of the same height.  
Outside the fence the adjoining terrain has been  
cleared of woods.

Point 2

One Track Railroad Line

This line branched off from the old railroad  
station, Fryasino. (Later a second railroad  
station was built, nearer to the village.) [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] coal, wood and building materials delivered 50X1-HUM  
occasionally to the Institute on these tracks.  
[redacted]

Point 3

Transformer Station

A small one-story brick building.

Point 4

Small Foundry

This was a brick building, 10 x 10 x 4 meters,  
flat roof.

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Point 5Tube Making Factory

This was a brick construction, 110 x 25 meters and two stories high with a flat roof. The first floor contained mainly punching devices and machinery for grid fabrication; the second floor, machinery for tube making. [ ] eight automatic vacuum pumps in operation on the second floor some time in 1950.

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[ ] A large number of Soviet women worked in this building.

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Point 6Small Brick Building

This building was one story high. [ ] training courses for young Soviet technicians were held here.

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Point 7Main Institute Building

This was a brick construction, 70 to 80 meters long, 25 meters wide, four stories high with a flat roof. The offices of the director and management and most scientific laboratories were here. The majority of the German specialists worked here.

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[ ] from 1946 to 1948 [ ] the office of the OKBM (design office for machine construction) was still very small. Later in 1948 [ ] moved to another building (see point 17), and finally in 1951 into the new OKBM building (see point 16).

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Point 8Carpentry Shop

This was a brick construction, 10 x 20 x 4 meters, with a flat roof. Only Soviets worked here.

Point 9Compressed Air Generation

This was a small brick construction, 15 x 15 x 4 meters.

Point 10New Building

This brick building completed in 1950 was 50 x 25 meters, two stories high, and had a low gable roof.

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[ ] It probably contained workshops and some offices. Only a few Germans worked there.

Point 11Warehouse

This was a brick construction, 70 x 25 meters, two stories high, with a low gable roof. This building was completed in 1950. Metal plates, iron rods and other unknown materials were stored there.

Point 12 & New BuildingsPoint 13

These brick constructions were approximately 20 x 20 x 10 meters.

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in [ ] 1952 these buildings [ ] were completed but not installed.

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Point 14 Warehouse

This was a brick construction, 40 x 30 x 12 meters with a flat roof. Old machinery taken from Germany after the war was stored here for years.

Point 15 New Building

This brick construction, 70 x 30 meters, and two stories high was nearly completed by April 1952.

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Point 16 OKBM Building

This new brick construction was completed in 1951 and is 100 meters long and 35 meters wide. The smaller eastern part of this building was three stories high, the longer western part two stories high. In 1951 OKBM (design office for machine construction) moved from an old building, (point 17) to this new construction. The longer two stories high western tract contained mechanical workshops for the fabrication of machinery designed in the OKBM offices. The three floors of the eastern part were used as follows: first floor for administration; second floor, electro-machine design office for electrical measuring instruments where one German technician REMKE and about 20 Soviet engineers and technicians worked; and the third floor contained the machine construction office where eight Germans and about 20 Soviet engineers and technicians worked. Approximately eight Germans and 220 Soviet workers worked in the workshops of this building.

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Point 17 Old OKBM Building

This was a brick construction, 90 x 35 meters two stories high with a flat roof. This building was used by the OKBM personnel from 1948 to 1951 before completion of the new building (point 16). Fewer personnel, technicians and workers, were working in these years in the offices and workshops than later.

Point 18 Open Area

This was an old concrete building foundation.

It was planned to start building there.

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Point 19 Repair Shop

This was used for plumbing and other repairs. It was made of brick and was 25 x 15 x 4 meters with a flat roof.

Point 20 Glassworks

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This was a brick construction, 35 x 20 x 15 meters. [redacted] glass making factory.

[redacted] at times three German specialists who had come from Czechoslovakia worked there. They were Ing. HUEBNER [redacted]

Director RIETH [redacted]

Fritz WAGNER [redacted]

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- Point 21** Waterpump Station  
This was a brick construction, 10 x 12 x 8 meters.
- Point 22** Administration Building  
This was a very old brick construction, two stories high with a gable roof.
- Point 23** Building  
This was the oldest building in the Institute area, and in pre-war days was a textile mill. Constructed of brick, 40 x 30 meters, it was three stories 50X1-HUM high. [ ] some mechanical workshops were on the ground floor, and administrative offices on the second and third.
- Point 24** Library and Messhall  
This was a brick construction with flat roof.
- Point 25** Small Dispensary  
This was only in use during the first two or three years of my work at the Institute.
- Point 26** Old Apartment House  
Small old and in bad condition, this building contained rooms for Institute workers.
- Point 27** Gasometer  
This meter was 15 meters in diameter and 12 meters high.
- Point 28** Gas-Producing Plant  
This was a brick construction, 35 x 25 x 12 to 15 meters.
- Point 29** Old Entrance to the Institute  
This entrance was used by employees and workers.
- Point 30** New Entrance  
Completed in 1949, this entrance was also used by employees and workers.
- Point 31** Parking Lot for Trucks
- Point 32** Gate  
This entrance was used by trucks and other vehicles. Sometimes vehicles used also the entrances, (see points 29 and 30).
- Point 33** Road  
This led to Fryazino and had an eight "50X1-HUM" asphalt surface.
- Point 34** Dirt Road  
This led to Szemashko, where the German specialists, [ ] were housed between 1949 and February 1951. Later [ ] moved to a [ ] housing settlement in Fryazino. Prior to 1949 [ ] housed in Monino, from where a bus [ ] daily to the Institute.

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SECURITY MEASURES

9. Every German specialist working at Institute 160 had a pass for the sole purpose of entering and leaving the Institute area. All CIVIL passes were identical and consisted of a small rectangular piece of cardboard of pink color with bearer's name, photograph and signature. In addition on each pass was an illegible stamp, title and signature of the issuing Institute official. The passes were issued for an indefinite period by a special office for the Germans in the Institute. [redacted] the civilians working in this office were not regular Institute employees.

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The same office also handled the German mail and provided escorts 50X1-HUM for shopping trips to Moscow. [redacted] Germans went to Moscow quite often without permission or escorts. During the first years the Germans carried these passes day and night and only showed them to the guards when entering or leaving the Institute. However, after the second entrance (point 30) was opened at the latter part of 1949, the pass was left at the entrance when checking out and given to the employee again in the morning.

10. All Soviet employees and workers also had passes [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] for the same purpose [redacted]  
[redacted] visitor [redacted] had to have one. [redacted]

It was forbidden to carry packages or briefcases into or from the Institute. No identification tags were worn within the Institute.

11. [redacted] Soviet technical personnel were assigned 50X1-HUM  
from outside to work in the Institute [redacted]

[redacted] guards 50X1-HUM employed by the Institute. All of them wore civilian clothes. Carried rifles and were on duty day and night. Some were posted at the various entrances, others patrolled along the fence which surrounded the Institute area. The guards were usually men and women of middle age. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

It was the general opinion between us Germans, that these guards were mainly employed to prevent Soviets from stealing materials, coal, wood, etc., 50X1-HUM especially at night. No guards were posted within the Institute buildings. [redacted]

Naturally every German was careful not to voice his views in the presence of Soviet 50X1-HUM

12. The only physical security precaution of the installation was a fence [redacted] previously described (point 1). Also a few watchdogs were used by the patrolling guards around the fence.

13. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] working papers and drawings were left in [redacted]  
desks or [redacted] drawing board unprotected overnight and Sundays.  
[redacted] a Soviet technician (woman) in the OKBM openly took some drawings home to work on them and nobody objected. The only required procedure was that the individual sign his full name on his reports or drawings. 50X1-HUM

#### Civil Air Defense

14. [redacted]  
[redacted] No shelters existed, no drills took place, no camouflage was used and no military equipment could be seen anywhere.

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Communications

15. All types of radio receivers were available for purchase by the general public. [redacted] no official restrictions existed with regard to listening to foreign broadcasts. Receiver sets 50X1-HUM capable of receiving foreign broadcasts were readily sold. Some foreign broadcasts were occasionally jammed, but most of the time were not. [redacted]

[redacted] Germans listened to many foreign stations (BBC, RIAS and others). [redacted]

[redacted]

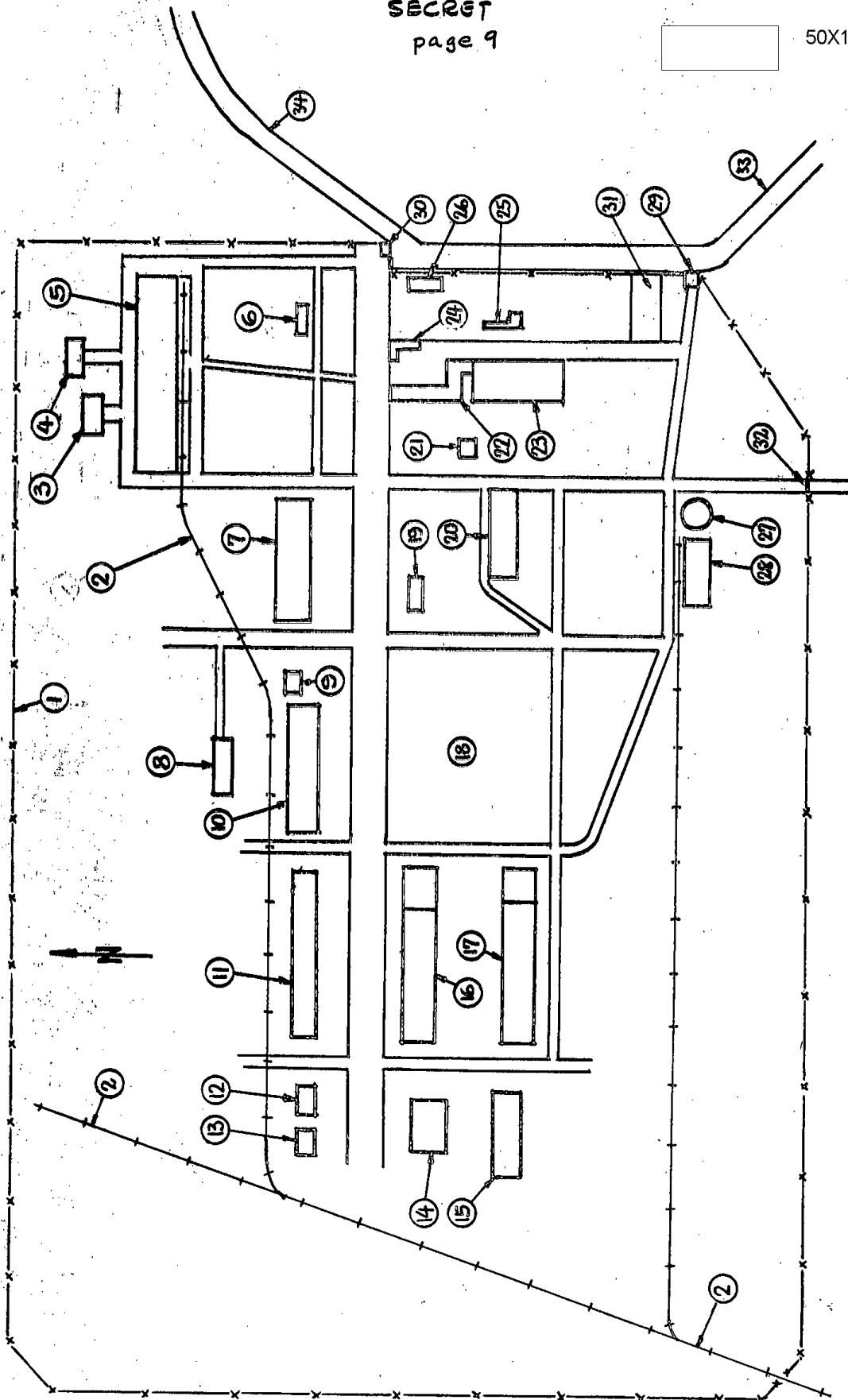
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Site Layout of Institute 160 - Fryazino - USSR

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